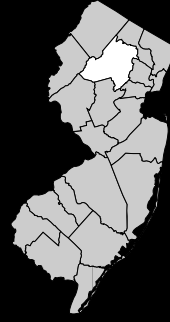


Morris County



MORRIS

Morris County Index of Sites

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Asbestos Dump

Division Avenue

257 New Vernon Road

651 White Bridge Road Long Hill Township

Morris County

Dietzman Tract/Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge

Harding Township

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Asbestos Tile Manufacturing/
Illegal Dump

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 157 Acres (total)

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential/
Agricultural/Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Asbestos
Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineated

Surface Water

Asbestos
Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineated

Soil

Asbestos
Volatile Organic Compounds

Stabilized/Capped

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund

\$17,374,000

Spill Fund

\$498,000

1986 Bond Fund

\$634,000

Corporate Business Tax

\$799,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Asbestos Dump consists of four separate sites, all of which are associated with asbestos shingle production and waste disposal. The primary site, designated Operable Unit 1 (OU1), is located adjacent to the Passaic River on Division Avenue in the Millington section of Long Hill Township. It consists of a 90,000-cubic yard mound approximately 20 to 30 feet deep, which was the result of dumping of asbestos-laden wastes by several asbestos processing companies between 1922 and 1975. Chemical wastes were also allegedly disposed of at this site during this time. The soil cover of the mound eroded, leaving areas of the asbestos-filled slope exposed. The three satellite sites, located about four miles to the northeast, include two private residences on New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road in Long Hill Township (OU2) and the Dietzman Tract in the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge area (OU3). Asbestos wastes were landfilled at the New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road properties during the 1960s and 1970s, and asbestos was dumped at the Dietzman Tract for approximately 40 years.

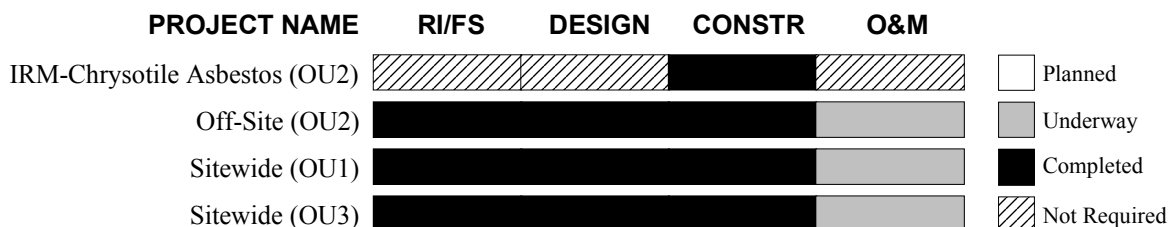
USEPA placed the Asbestos Dump on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. In 1985, National Gypsum Company, which operated the Millington site from 1953 to 1975 and was determined to be responsible for the dumping at the satellite sites, signed an Administrative Order with USEPA in which it agreed to conduct a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS). In 1988, after National Gypsum completed the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1. The ROD required installation of a soil cover, stabilization of the side slopes, implementation of erosion and sediment control measures and installation of a security fence; however, National Gypsum declared bankruptcy before it could implement the specified actions. USEPA completed the OU1 remedial action using public funds in 2000 and NJDEP is conducting maintenance activities at the site to ensure the effectiveness of the soil cover and other environmental controls.

Asbestos Dump

(Continued from previous page)

In 1990, USEPA performed an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to immobilize the asbestos contamination at the New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road residential sites (OU2). The IRM included capping driveways with asphalt, covering other areas with geotextile fabric, decontaminating the residences, removing visible contamination for off-site disposal and erecting signs and fences. The following year, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for permanent remediation of OU2 that required solidification/stabilization of approximately 37,000 cubic yards of asbestos-contaminated soil at the two properties into an insoluble matrix. USEPA completed the solidification/stabilization of the asbestos-contaminated soil at both of the residences in 1998. NJDEP is conducting maintenance activities at the residences to ensure the effectiveness of the OU2 remedy.

In 1996, USEPA began an RI/FS at the Dietzman Tract (OU3) to determine the extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The Department of the Interior (DOI) removed approximately 200 drum carcasses and 60 drums of hazardous wastes from the site in 1997. In 1998, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA signed a ROD for OU3 that required the removal of additional drums and the consolidation and containment of the asbestos waste under a biotic cap. Construction of the OU3 remedy was completed in 1999. DOI is conducting maintenance activities at the Dietzman Tract to ensure the OU3 remedy is effective.



B&V Tailoring and Cleaning

82 US Route 46 East

Mountain Lakes Borough

Morris County

BLOCK: 4 **LOT:** 21.03

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Dry Cleaners
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Tetrachloroethylene

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Tetrachloroethylene

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES








1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$600,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

B&V Tailoring and Cleaning is a dry cleaning establishment located approximately 100 feet from Mountain Lake Borough's Municipal Well #5. In 1992, low levels of tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), a common dry cleaning solvent, were sporadically detected in water samples obtained from the municipal supply well. By 1997, PCE was consistently detected when the municipal supply well was tested. Samples collected from the former septic system at B&V Tailoring were found to contain PCE, indicating that it may be the source of the contamination. Mountain Lakes Borough installed an air stripper on the contaminated supply well in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Black Brook Treatment Plant

Columbia Turnpike

Hanover Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 6401 **LOT:** 2M, 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$2,100,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority (SMCMUA) operates two municipal wells, referred to as Black Brook 1 and Black Brook 2, and a metals removal/chlorination plant at its Black Brook water production facility in Hanover Township. Volatile organic compounds have been detected in Black Brook 1, occasionally at concentrations exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards, since the early 1990s; however, the combined flow from both wells consistently met Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are 1,2 dichloroethane (1,2 DCA) and trichloroethylene (TCE). An industrial facility in neighboring East Hanover Township has been identified by NJDEP as a Potentially Responsible Party for the contamination at the well field.

In 1997, NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water advised SMCMUA to install a treatment system at the well field to remove the volatile organic compounds from Black Brook 1. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation evaluated treatment options and in 1998 recommended installation of an air stripper. SMCMUA completed installation of the air stripper in 2001 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)				

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Chemical Components Incorporated

20 Deforest Avenue

East Hanover Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 42 **LOT:** 50

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Soil

Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$230,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Chemical Components Inc. manufactured, blended and stored specialty chemicals at this site between 1964 and 2001. It has been identified by NJDEP as a Potentially Responsible Party for the East Hanover Township Ground Water Contamination site, where contaminated private potable wells were discovered during the 1980s and 1990s. Areas of environmental concern include a waste water lagoon that was filled with soil in 1974, waste water injection pits, a septic system, a suspected drum burial area and a drum storage area. The company excavated several drums containing organic wastes and more than two dozen empty drums from the former waste water lagoon area in 1984.

Over the years, Chemical Components Inc. has conducted some soil and ground water sampling at the facility in response to NJDEP directives. The results of the sampling confirmed that the ground water is contaminated with volatile organic compounds and soil at the former waste water lagoon, injection pits and drum storage area is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at levels exceeding New Jersey cleanup criteria. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to begin a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 2002 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
--------------	--------	--------	--------	-----

Sitewide				
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☐ Planned

☒ Underway

☐ Completed

☐ Not Required

Chester Borough Ground Water Contamination

Route 206

Chester Borough

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead., IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES







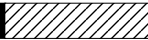



Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$202,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the local health department in 1991 identified nine private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,2 dichloroethylene (1,2 DCE) and benzene. The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) in 1993 that encompassed 11 properties near Route 206 and Route 24 (Main Street) in Chester Borough. Sampling of private potable wells at 12 residences outside the GWIA in 1999 did not identify any additional contaminated wells. During 2000, a private water company extended public water lines into the Ground Water Impact Area. NJDEP funded the connection of the buildings in the GWIA to the public water lines and sealing of the private wells. NJDEP plans to monitor the ground water plume by continuing to sample private potable wells outside the GWIA. NJDEP also plans to conduct additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Water Line					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Cleaveland Industrial Center

20 Parker Road

Washington Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 60 **LOT:** 14

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Industrial Park
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 17.6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water
Supply Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

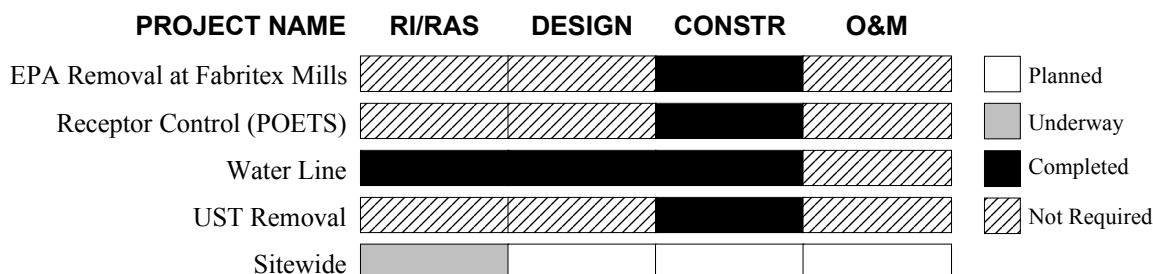
\$1,200,000
\$5,600,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Cleaveland Industrial Center (CIC) has a history of industrial operations dating back more than five decades. The U.S. government manufactured explosives at the site during the 1940s. The property was sold to a private company in 1947 and it has operated as an industrial park since the 1950s. A CIC tenant that manufactured sodium and iodine salts reportedly discharged its process waste water directly onto the ground in an area behind the complex. Another tenant, Lanterman Machine and Tools, Inc., allegedly discharged hazardous wastes into septic systems. Fabritex Mills abandoned approximately 1,000 containers of chemicals, including flammable solvents, caustics, dry chemicals and laboratory reagents, when it ceased operations at the site in 1986.

During the 1980s, sampling of private potable wells in the area revealed that 17 wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents. The results of a preliminary investigation by NJDEP indicated that contaminated ground water was migrating from the CIC site. USEPA conducted a removal action in 1991 to dispose of the chemicals left at the buildings formerly occupied by Fabritex Mills. Between 1993 and 1997, NJDEP and the Washington Township Municipal Utilities Authority installed public water lines to service the residences with contaminated wells and approximately 170 additional properties with wells that were at risk of becoming contaminated.

In 1999, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and a Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the CIC site and off-site areas and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The following year, NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to remove all abandoned above ground and underground storage tanks at the industrial park. NJDEP is installing on-site and off-site monitor wells to delineate the ground water contamination and conducting soil sampling.



Combe Fill North Landfill

Gold Mine Road

Mount Olive Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 4100 **LOT:** 10

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 102 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Monitoring
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Contained
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Capped
Air	Methane	Venting

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund	\$14,068,000
Spill Fund	\$544,000
General State Fund	\$2,001,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$178,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$162,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Combe Fill North Landfill occupies 65 acres of a 102 acre property. The site was operated as a sanitary municipal landfill from 1966 to 1978, accepting municipal and industrial waste and small amounts of dry sewage sludge. Combe Fill Corporation (CFC) purchased the landfill in 1978. The following year ground water beneath the site was determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds. The landfill was not properly closed when operations ceased in 1981 due the bankruptcy of CFC. NJDEP subsequently cited CFC for several violations, including improper landfill cover that resulted in windblown debris and inadequate leachate control. USEPA added Combe Fill North Landfill to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983.

Between 1984 and 1986, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the ground water, surface water and soil at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that although low levels of contamination were present in the ground water and surface water, the contamination did not pose an immediate threat to the surrounding residential wells. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1986 that required installation of a clay cap and closure of the site pursuant to sanitary landfill regulations, installation of a landfill gas (methane) venting system, fencing of the perimeter of the site and long-term monitoring of the ground water. NJDEP completed the construction of the remedies specified in the ROD in 1991. As part of the landfill's operation and maintenance (O&M), NJDEP installed surface water controls on the cap to alleviate drainage problems in 2000.

In 2001, a group of Potentially Responsible Parties entered into an Administrative Consent Order with NJDEP to fund O&M activities at the landfill. As of December 2001, the Potentially Responsible Parties had provided NJDEP with \$98,000 to conduct ground water monitoring, landfill gas monitoring, cap maintenance and other O&M activities.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

PlannedUnderwayCompletedNot Required

Combe Fill South Landfill

Parker Road

Chester & Washington Townships

Morris County

BLOCK: 17
37

LOT: 7
15, 16 & 16.01

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 102 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals
Pesticides

STATUS

Treating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

Surface Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineated

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Capped

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
1981 Bond Fund

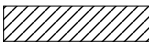
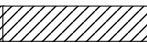








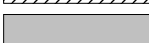
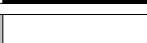
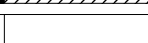
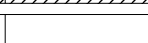




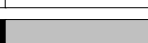

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$55,343,000
\$5,421,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Combe Fill South Landfill operated as a municipal landfill from the 1940s until 1981. During this time, the landfill was licensed to accept municipal wastes, sewage sludge, chemicals and waste oils. After the landfill was closed, contamination was detected in leachate seeping from the sides of the landfill, in shallow and deep on-site ground water monitor wells, and in the nearby Trout Brook. In addition, several private potable wells close to the site were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the wells to provide potable water for the residents.

USEPA added Combe Fill South Landfill on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. NJDEP subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the site, and in 1986 USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required capping of the landfill, venting of the landfill gases, installation of an on-site system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water in the shallow aquifer, and fencing of the site. The ROD also required installation of a public water line to replace the contaminated private wells and those wells at risk of becoming contaminated in the future, and a supplemental RI/FS for the deep aquifer after initial treatment of the shallow aquifer. NJDEP completed construction of the landfill cap and the ground water treatment system in 1996 and operation and maintenance (O&M) of the cap and ground water treatment system are ongoing. Installation of the public water line was postponed, however, because ground water monitoring conducted after the ROD was issued has shown that little impact to nearby private potable wells is likely. USEPA plans to amend the 1986 ROD in 2002 to remove the water line requirement. NJDEP is maintaining the POET systems and sampling private wells at select homes in the area on a semi-annual basis to monitor potable water quality. NJDEP initiated the supplemental RI/FS to determine the extent of the contamination in the deeper aquifer in 2001.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
Deep Aquifer					 Completed
Cap & Ground Water Treatment					 Not Required

Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination

484 to 555 Main Street

Chester Borough

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund






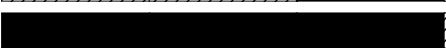




AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$401,000

\$13,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the local health department in 1994 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminant was trichloroethylene (TCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. Based on the potable well sampling results, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed 24 developed lots and included both residential properties and office buildings. Sampling of private potable wells both inside and outside the GWIA in 1999 did not identify any additional contaminated wells. A private water company purchased the Borough's municipal water system and extended water lines to the GWIA in 2000. NJDEP provided funds to connect the homes to the water lines and seal the private wells. NJDEP conducted an investigation in 1997 in an effort to determine the source of the ground water contamination, but the results of this study were inconclusive. NJDEP plans to monitor the ground water plume by continuing to sample private potable wells outside the GWIA.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination

3-9 Dogwood Drive & 37- 40 Tingley Road

Mendham Township

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES











Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$105,000
\$27,500

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of eight residences with private potable wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The contamination was first detected by property owners in 1993. The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed nine properties and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was the extension of water lines to properties in the GWIA. The Township of Mendham installed the water lines and connected the residences in 1996 using funds provided by NJDEP. NJDEP conducted an investigation in 1996 in an effort to determine the source of the contamination, but the results of this study were inconclusive. NJDEP plan to monitor the ground water plume by continuing to sample private potable wells outside the GWIA.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Water Line					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Dover Municipal Well 4

Rutan Drive (Formerly Hooey Street)

Dover Town

Morris County

BLOCK: 2314 **LOT:** 15

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well
OPERATION STATUS: Temporarily Closed

PROPERTY SIZE: 300 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund

Spill Fund

General State Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$2,500,000















\$402,000

\$741,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Municipal Well 4 was one of Dover's primary water supply wells. The well was taken out of service in 1980 due to the presence of volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards and was replaced by Standby Well 3. The primary contaminants are dichloroethylene (DCE), trichloroethane (TCA) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). USEPA added Dover Well 4 to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983.

In 1986, NJDEP began an initial Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, NJDEP signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence that established two Operable Units (OU) for the site. Under OU1, USEPA will install a remediation system at the well field to treat the contaminated ground water extracted from Well 4. Under OU2, USEPA is conducting a second RI/FS to further delineate the ground water contamination, identify possible sources and evaluate remedial alternatives to address the sources. The Remedial Design for OU1 and the RI/FS for OU2 are underway and scheduled to be completed in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Air Stripper (OU1)					 Planned
Ground Water-Source (OU2)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

East Hanover Township Regional Ground Water Contamination

Various Locations East Hanover Township Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 10 square miles

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential\Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$75,000
\$125,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Regional ground water contamination was first discovered in East Hanover Township in the early 1980s, when volatile organic compounds were detected in a water sample collected from a municipal supply well. A remediation system was installed at the well field to treat the water from the supply well, but approximately 400 private potable wells at residences and commercial properties in the area remained at risk of contamination. Between 1986 and 1988, NJDEP conducted a study that identified ground water contamination in various parts of the Township and identified several industrial sites as possible sources of the contamination. NJDEP recommended that the Township connect all residences with private potable wells to the municipal water supply system but action was not taken at the time because public funds were not available to pay for the connections.

NJDEP subsequently designated the ground water contamination as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) case and in 1995 sampled 127 private potable wells in the Township to evaluate the extent of the ground water contamination. The results of the sampling showed that several of the potable wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards and many others had lower levels of contamination. Between 1998 and 1999, NJDEP and the Township connected approximately 240 properties with private wells to the existing water supply system and extended water lines to one area. NJDEP has reviewed the histories of 26 industries that are possible sources of the contamination and plans to conduct Remedial Investigations (RI) to delineate the contamination at these facilities. These facilities will be addressed as separate cases within NJDEP's Site Remediation Program.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (Water Line Connections)					
					Planned
					Underway
					Completed
					Not Required

Fenimore Sanitary Landfill

Mountain Road

Roxbury Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 34 **LOT:** 29

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 103 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals	Confirmed
Soil	Metals	Potential
Surface Water	Metals	Potential
Sediments	Metals	Potential
Air	Methane	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site was operated as a privately owned sanitary landfill from 1950 until 1979. The Town of Ledgewood is located one quarter mile to the east. The landfilled area occupies 42 acres of the 103-acre property and there is a shallow leachate collection system at the site. Several streams located on and adjacent to the landfill flow into a tributary of Ledgewood Brook, which is used for fishing and recreation. NJDEP ordered the landfill closed after the owner failed to meet engineering control requirements for leachate collection and containment. A final closure plan submitted for the landfill was rejected by NJDEP as inadequate and consequently the site was never capped and properly closed. Ownership of the landfill has changed several times since 1981 and the property is currently owned by a private investment company.

NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (i.e., methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Sitewide					
					<input type="checkbox"/> Planned
					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underway
					<input type="checkbox"/> Completed
					<input type="checkbox"/> Not Required

Kenvil Ground Water Contamination

Various Locations

Roxbury Township

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES


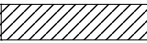

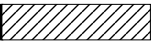




1986 Bond Fund





AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,831,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by residents in 1986 identified several private potable wells in the Kenvil section of Roxbury Township that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. A subsequent investigation revealed 63 private potable wells in the area were contaminated with a variety of chlorinated and non-chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards. The contaminants included trichloroethylene (TCE), tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and benzene, as well as others. The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the 63 contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents and delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed 336 homes. The Township of Roxbury installed a water line to service the 336 homes in the GWIA under a third party contract with NJDEP in 1995. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)				
Receptor Control (Water Line)				

 Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Kingtown Diesel

1470 Route 46

Roxbury Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 33 **LOT:** 2

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$41,000

\$50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site has operated as a gasoline service station since the 1920s. Sampling conducted by the Roxbury Township Health Department in 1997 revealed that a private potable well at a nearby motel was contaminated with methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and benzene, both components of gasoline, at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standards for these volatile organic compounds. NJDEP installed a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system at the motel as an interim measure to provide potable water for the occupants. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks conducted an inspection of the Kingtown Diesel service station and concluded that a discharge at the site, possibly from underground tank piping, may have been the source of the gasoline contamination in the motel's well. Subsequent sampling of the potable well at Kingtown Diesel revealed that it was also contaminated with high levels of MTBE and benzene. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation sampled the private potable wells at neighboring properties in 1998 but did not identify any others that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards.

In 1999, the owner of Kingtown Diesel and NJDEP entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) that required the owner to address the contamination at his property under supervision of the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation. However, the owner did not comply with all of the requirements of the ACO and the case was referred to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation in 2001 to investigate possible sources of soil and ground water contamination and take remedial action. NJDEP is attempting to obtain access to the Kingtown Diesel site to conduct sampling. NJDEP also plans to resample private potable wells in the immediate area during 2002 to determine whether the wells still meet Drinking Water Standards.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
IEC Source Removal				

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Lusardi Cleaners

2 Wall Street

Rockaway Borough

Morris County

BLOCK: 45 **LOT:** 20

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Dry Cleaners
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Potential

FUNDING SOURCES









No Public Funds Authorized to Date

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Rockaway Borough Well Field consists of three water supply wells located near Union Street. The well field serves approximately 10,000 residents of Rockaway Borough and surrounding communities. In 1981, all three wells were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). A carbon filtration system was installed at the well field in 1981 to remove the contaminants from the water and an air stripper was added in 1993 to improve the effectiveness of the treatment system.

USEPA added the Rockaway Borough Well Field to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. USEPA subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) that identified two separate plumes of contaminated ground water that were impacting the well field. These consisted of a plume of PCE-contaminated ground water emanating from the East Main and Wall Street area of the Borough and a plume of TCE-contaminated ground water emanating from Klockner & Klockner, an industrial property located at Stickle Avenue and Elm Street. The suspected source of the PCE contamination is Lusardi Cleaners, a dry cleaning establishment located on Wall Street. In 1991, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of two ground water remediation systems to extract and treat the PCE and TCE plumes. Cordant Technologies, the Responsible Party for the Klockner & Klockner site, entered into a Consent Decree with USEPA in 1994 in which it agreed to develop a Remedial Design for remediation systems to address both plumes and implement the remedial action for the TCE plume only. When the Remedial Design is finished, USEPA will construct the ground water remediation system for the PCE plume as a Superfund remedial action using public funds.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Ground Water Remediation					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department Wells 4 & 4A

Parsippany Boulevard Parsippany-Troy Hills Township
Morris County

BLOCK: 412 **LOT:** 15

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable









SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Confirmed
Potable Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	\$581,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$258,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Wells 4 and 4A are two of 18 water supply wells in the Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department. The wells were taken out of service in the 1980s after they were determined to be contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. The source is unknown. NJDEP completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) in 1998 that concluded installation of an air stripper at the well field was the most cost-effective remedy to address the contaminated wells. Parsippany-Troy Hills Township installed the air stripper in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)				
	 Planned			
	 Underway			
	 Completed			
	 Not Required			

Pepe Field

Wootton Road & Hillside Avenue

Boonton Town

Morris County

BLOCK: 47 **LOT:** 26

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Industrial Waste Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 3.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Surface Water	Metals Sulfide	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Metals	Removed
Air	Hydrogen Sulfide Methane	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$17,010,000
\$1,640,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A local industry disposed of wastes from the manufacture of vegetable oils, cleansers and soap products at this site between the 1920s and 1950. In the 1960s, the Town of Boonton purchased the property, placed a soil cover over it and converted it into an athletic park. Boonton later installed a leachate collection and treatment system at the site. In the early 1980s, hydrogen sulfide odors were detected at the park and nearby residences. Subsequent sampling of leachate from the waste fill revealed the presence of contaminants. USEPA placed Pepe Field on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983, and the park was closed to the public in 1984.

Between 1985 and 1989, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS concluded that although the site was not a health threat and was not significantly affecting the environment, measures were needed to address the hydrogen sulfide and flammable gases being produced by the decaying wastes and prevent contaminated leachate from entering the Rockaway River and Boonton Reservoir. In 1989, NJDEP issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence that required installation of a gas interceptor system and improvement of the existing leachate treatment system. However, during the Remedial Design of the selected remedy, much higher levels of hydrogen sulfide were detected than were found during the RI/FS. Based on this finding, USEPA concluded that a more appropriate remedy would be excavation of the waste material with proper disposal at an off-site location. USEPA issued an Explanation of Significant Difference (ESD) in 1997 that changed the final remedy to excavation and off-site disposal of the waste and restoration of the site. USEPA removed approximately 72,000 tons of soil and waste materials from the site during 1999 and the park and ballfield were returned to public use in 2000. Restoration work on nearby private properties that had been affected by the cleanup was completed in 2001.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Prospect Street Ground Water Contamination

Prospect Street, Montville Avenue & Highland Avenue
Montville Township

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating/Alternate Water
Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES













Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$75,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted the Montville Township Health Department in 2000 and 2001 identified 48 wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are dichloroethylene (DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on some of the contaminated wells as an interim measure, while others homes already located near water mains were connected to the public water supply. NJDEP has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded extension of public water lines to all of the homes in the CKE is the most cost-effective long-term remedy. Installation of the public water lines is scheduled to occur in 2002. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Lines)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required